FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Chances of Andrew Johnson Proving Worse-Collector Clark and the Ex-Rebels-More Executive Tyranny.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, October 4.

A telegram from Nashville, received to-day says that ex-President Johnson is losing ground as a candidate for the United States Senate. A document is circulating for the signatures of Conservative members pledged to vote against him.

The Hon. John Covode telegraphed that Secretary Boutwell must go to Pennsylvania and speak, or the campaign would fall. The Secretary left the city at once and speaks in Philadelphia to-night.

Collector Clark, of the Charleston Custom bouse, complains that many of the appointees put in office at the request of the South Carolina delegation are ex-rebels. Collector Clark, therefore, wants to have them re-

By order of the President all office-holders in Tennessee who supported Senter, the Conservative candidate for Governor, are to be removed at once

[ABSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.], WASHINGTON, October

The Supreme Court assembled this morning. A quorum not being present, the court adjourned till to-morrow. The order of business will be the argument of cases pending at close of former term; next, those for which no days were assigned; then, regular docket.

The revenue from the Southern States is

nearly fifty per cent, greater than it was last Secretary Boutwell speaks at Philadelphia

Amos Kendall is gradually sinking; his mind Virginia paid \$1,840,000 tax on manufacture tobacco between March and September.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

Arrival of the Hornet at Wilmington Departure of a Boarding Party.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 4. The Privateer Cuba, alias the Horne rived off Smithville on Saturday evening, flying the Cuban colors. It has been definitely ascer tained that she has 200 men and 30 officers aboard, the majority of the latter being Confederates. The armament consists of eight heavy guns. Yesterday she anchored inside the bar and sent the engineer and purser to the city to secure a supply of soal, which being obtained she would at once sall for New York Suspicion was soon aroused, and the officers after engaging a supply of coal, returned to the vessel without making arrangements to get the coal aboard. They left the city in a small row boat at twelve o'clock last night for Smithville. thirty-five miles below Wilmington. The collector of customs chartered the steam tug Alpha at eleven o'clock this morning, having placed in the hands of the depay United States marshal a warrant issued by the United States commissioner, sent him a with a part of the customs force, and order Colonel Frank, commanding the United States troops at Smithville, is expected to co-operate with the deputy marshal if necessary.

The officers who visited the city are bold afident, insisting that there is no process of law by which a privateer can be legally The event has created much ex-

Seizure of the Privateer-The Condition of the Ship-Names of the Officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 4-10 P. M. Today the Cuba was seized by the United States Marshal while she was laying off Smith-ville, and was brought within a half mile of the city, where she is now anchored. A number of her officers are in the city, and assert e is no pretext under which she can be detained any longer than is necessary to hold an investigation. The Cuba is a formidable and very swift vessel. She of coal and provisions, and her machinery is maged. The following is a list of her officers: mas L. Dorwin ; lieutenant-commander, David A. Telfair; navigating officer, Lieutenant C. W. Read; Dr. Fred. J. McNulty, surgeon; Ensign Valcente, paymaster; Prentiss lograham, captain of marines and private sec retary to the commodore; Dr. E. W. DuBose, assistant surgeon; D. D. Munro, first lies tenant of marines; Nicholas Esling, master; R. Somers, ensign; Henry S. Cooke, A. M. Mason, R. H. Gibson, Wm. D. Phillips and Antonio Munez, midshipmen; Louis French, chief engineer; Robert Graham, John Lynch and Wm. H. Robinson, first assistant engineers; James Denatson, Stephen Kearney, Joaquin Aguiar and Edward Tarrellas, second ngineers; John Mullay, paymaster's clerk; W. J. Flaherty, master's mat-

EUROPE.

A General Disarmament Expected.

VIENNA, October 4. The Presse publishes Paris advices that Na poleon hopes to announce, at the meeting of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, general and simultaneous disarmaments: by European

The Troubles in Spain-The Wires Out and the Trains Stopped—Alarm of the People—A Crisis Imminent.

MADRID, October 4. Insurrectionary movements are maintained at different points; Republican volunteer forces have been collected in the cities of Madrid, Barcelona and cisewhere, for the purpose of rescuing prisoners. The telegraph wires have been cut, and a train carrying govern-

ment dispatches stopped. Much alarm is felt at Bejar, where the populace are much excited and naruly.

The Republican deputies to Cortes have organized counter-revolutionary : Democratic bands are in Hereses and Martasdo. The bands have been defeated at Martasdo.

Serious events may occur at any m but Madrid for the moment remains quiet.

Arrest of an Escaped Fenian. LONDON, October 4. LONDON, October 4.

"At person in-King's Hospital ims been identified as either Kelly or Deary, the Fenhans rescued at Manchester some months ago. The police are guarding the prison where he is

confine to prevent another rescue. RIST IN PHILADELPHIA PLIES .. .

The Shifter Hose Company was at ficked tothey, The Police are said to have led the attack. Several persons were first.

THE WINDS AND WAVES.

Terrible Gales and Floods - Bridges Washed Away-The Waters Still Ris-

BAITIMORE, October 4. The loss by the flood last night is nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 4. A heavy northeaster prevailed last night. WASHINGTON, October 4. The northern train, due at daylight, did not reach here till nine o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4. The Schuvikill riven has risen ten feet. fuch property has been destroyed.

NEW YORK, October 4. There was a heavy gale with torrents of rain at daylight this morning. The tide is very

DOVER PLAINS, N. Y., October 4. The Harlem Railroad track, above Millerton, s all washed away. The bridges at Copake and Ghent are gone. At Port Jarvis the storm was very severe. The river is twenty feet higher than on Friday. The wires are interupto, and there are no reports from beyond Deposit. .

WASHINGTON, October 4. The Northern train due at 5 P. M., will not arrive until midnight.

PHILADELPHIA; October 4. Gray's Ferry Bridge, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, is washed away, and the waters are still rising.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

successful Run of the Alabama-Progress of the Expedition.

The Morning News has reports from Florida of the arrival of the steamship Alabama at Fernandina on Friday night, from New York, with the Cuban expedition; now rendezvousing on the Gulf coast. The men were immediately put aboard the cars and sent to Cedar Keys, where steamers await them. Two hundre nen arrived at Baldwin, Fla., from Savannah on Saturday night. They are supposed to be a portion of the command now organizing in Middle Georgia.

THE NEW ORLEANS CANAL.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3. The work of excavating for the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal was commenced yesterday, about a mile above Carroliton. Mr. Bratt, the president, dug the first dirt, and devered a brief address. Speeches were made by Governor Warmouth, Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, and others. A contract has been made with a dredging company to excavate the canal from the Missisalppi River to Chef Men-

THE OTHER WORLDS.

Scientific Results of Observations of the Late Eclipse-Confingration in the Sun-Billows of Flame 75,000 Miles High, &c.

A lecture was delivered last week in Brook-

ting so that was give the rest the paster climac, made

boxes, Instruments, and the processes of adjusting the four great instruments employed, preparatory to the

event, the lecturer continued 1event, the lecturer continued:

The location chosen was a height of 173 feethove the Mississippi. River; the skies were
clear almost to the horizon. All that was
wanted to complete preliminaries was the use
of a star for thirty minutes, to aid in the adjustment of the telescopes. Throughout the
day preceding the celipse, the object was to
get every telescope focused on the sun. In
due time the bride, the Queen of Night, moved
to her appointed place and arrayed herself in
gorgeous attire. All eyes were strained to the
utmost, and in three minutes the eelipse of
1869 was gone forever.

1869 was gone forever.

No painter could portray, no pen describe the grandness of that scene. The largest telthe grandness of that scene. The largest tel-pscope was from the Philadelphia High School, to take photographs. Next in importance was that wonderful modern instrument, the spectractope. The former was moved by a clock, the latter by a screw. A flash of light was enough for a picture. Now as to the objects to be seen. The observers were especially to search for the new inter-Mercurial planet. Leverrier suspected its existence, and searches had been continued since 1859. Another obrell. Another, to examine the wonderful pro-uberances, or rosy flames, which shoot out rom the sun in all directions. The observafrom the sin in all directions. The observations made were very accurate and successful. After alluding to the use of the spectroscope, in analyzing light from various sources, Professor E. spoke of the processes of obtaining sun pictures, the calculation being to take one every second. The spring which declared the picture complete simultaneously closed an electric current, thereby recording the instant of time. To show the exceeding accuracy required, the speaker observed that every observer has his "personal equation," which means the time consumed in comprehending a fact, in other words the interval of time that passes between seeing an object, and when the quired, the speaker observed that every observer has his "personal equation," which means the time consumed in comprehending a fact, in other words the interval of time that passes between seeing an object, and when the observer makes up his mind that he sees it. The corona was seen to consist of a thin sheet of fiame—pure white light, reaching out about the diameter of the sun; on the top, brilliant rays darting out into space. The suddeaness with which it appeared is astonishing. It burst like a blaze of glory behind the moon. Rose colored fiames appeared next, like a prairie on fire. One protuberance resembled the saders of an elk; another, and the grandest in measurement, proved to be on less than 76,004 miles in height—a mountain of fiame, its base 155,000 miles long. Attention was rivetted by the sight. Another was like a hugo caternillar creeping along the edge of the sun's disc, supposed to be a mighty sheet of fire.

What are these protuberances? The spectroscope shows that one ray indicates hydrogen gas, another iron, &c. These facts go to show that the corona is not what it was suspected to be—reflected light. On the contrary it is certainly incandescent gas, all aglow with its own light, Out telescopes, until within two years, led us all Euroy. The so-called nebule of the heavens, instead of being distant groups of worlds, were incandescent gas, as shown by the spectroscope. A star once brilliant, but alterwards extinguished, disclosed not only a heated ball, but burning gas. We can now see what the sun's veil is made of. We can analyze the sun. We have alxieve different lights, representing as many meins, most of which would be identified. He was happy to say that not the slighest trace of gold had been discovered. [Bensation.]

The physical phenomenon of the eclipse what the sun's veil is made of. We can another Joshus to have lengthened the phetiod-the earth would have frozen two feet deep. Animals in the pasture prepared for sleep, and of wis went to roost, but soon, same down looking very much

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The History of the Cuban Embroglio-Sickles' Note Inspired by Secretary Fish-The New Tax on Cotton-Grant's Model Newspaper-The Administration and Virginia-The Prospect in Penusylvania and Ohio.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, October 3. The telegraphic dispatches from Washington have thrown a good deal of fog over the Cuban situation. Sifted from the mass of alsehoods and details, the facts are very simple and to this effect: The last week in June, Senor Lemus, the representative of the Cuban Republic, called on the President and several members of the Cabinet and suggested that the United States Government of services of mediation to Spain on a back of lucionists, or their organized government, the coin, this government to support its offer of nediation by representing that the revolution seemed formidable, that a protracted war would be a greater loss to Spain than the sale of the island, that public sentiment in this country might compel the United States to recognize the independence of the island, &c. This was taken into consideration and dis-cussed in Cabinet, and an offer drawn up somewhat on the above plan. On July 2d Secretary Fish went over to New York with the official documents, where he met and con ferred with Minister Sickles, whom he hastened The week after Sickles arrived in Wadrid he ibmitted the proposed mediation to Regent Serrano. The proposition was received rather favorably, but held for action.

In the meantime the Washington new gers got wind of the matter and published enough to put the Spanish Minister here—than whom a keener official does not exist on the that the mediation was not a spontane fer of the United States Government, but was merely the reflection of a suggestion made by the representative here of the Cuban Junta This was enough. The Madrid officials hesitated at once, and, doubtless, thought that the scheme came from the Cuban rebels who could not hold out any longer and had resorted to tols plan to get Cuba by purchase at the last moment—the United States to act as sort of an endorser of the proposed bargain.
About the middle of August the plan of media tion was returned to Minister Sickles, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute as they say in Congress, which proposed to suspend hostilities, &c., and allow the of Cuba to vote on the question of indepen dence, which Secretary Fish at once declined to accept. The original offer was returned in a modified form, and its consideration again asked. It is at this point that Minister Sickies, following the language of a cable telegram from the Secretary of State called the creasing nable scattment in the United States in favor of Cuban independence, and that the administration could not withstand it always, that it had faithfully executed its neutrality laws, and would adhere to them antil forced to take another step by the dictation of a higher national duty, do Quite likely than Sickles ignorance of diplomacy permitted him to use the full force of this expression to Regent Serrano: but if he did do so, or its equivalent, he obeyed in-structions, and the fault is really with the Secretary of State. Spain declined the media-Secretary Fish, a week ago Friday, telegraph ed Sickles a reiteration of the motives that impelled this government to offer a mediation and instructed him what to do in certain con tingencies, and renewing the intimidation so to speak, about the influence of public entiment here on the recognition of Cuban independence. Sickles is a bungler at diplo macy as well as at everything else; but at the same time he got the idea of his offensive note from the State Department here. Let Congress call for all of the correspondence in December, and these facts will appear. There the way of mediation. Spain will listen, to no plan of settlement that does not first require the Cabans to lay down their arms, and ect was to scrutinize the corona, or bridal the slightest intention of recognizing the

belligerency of the Cubans. The Spanish Minister, on the other hand, says that in two months there will be no Cuban rebellion for anybody to recognize. There is a class of so-called political econo mists about the Treasury Department who are constantly struggling for notoriety. If they cannot devise something new they revive omething old, and in this way the recent story of again taxing cotton got affoat. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unless he hanges his mind before Congress meets, will nmend that a tax of one or two cents per sound be put on new cotton; but Secretary Boutwell and Special Commissioner Wells ar both averse to any such tax, and their position will have the greatest weight. Congress tried it, and almost unanimously suspended and then repealed the old tax. It is a reversal of the great law of taxation—that of transferring the tax from the manufactured article to th product of the earth. It would be just as aburd to tax the tobacco leaf after it is plucked as to tax cotton in the bale. If the treasury must bleed the Bouth for more revenue, let it be patient and it will come through legitimat hannels, to be created by the use of capital obtained from the sale of an untaxed cotton crop, and in a way, too, that the burden will

not be so severely felt.

Journalism always multiplies in Washington. as soon as one paper dies two new ones start up. The Express suspended two weeks ago, after losing for its various owners about flity once appeared as a new journal, and the old Intelligencer was issued from the material of Intelligencer was issued from the material of the defunct Express. The Intelligencer is edited by L. Q. Washington, one of its former editors, but otherwise none of its present attaches had anything to do with the old issue. The new proprietors, in their issue of yesterday, seem anytous to have this known, and they plainly intimate that "the scent of the roses" hanging around the old farm of Snow, Coule & Co. Indress them not a little. The roses hanging around the old firm of Snow, Coyle & Co. Indres them not a little. The Chronicle and Republican are keeping up a bitter rivalry for circulation and business, as well as for organish of the administration. Grant rather leans to the Republican, and says he likes it best because it never has any editorials. He sent for its publisher the other day to contradict the New York Hall's story that the President at the request of Jay Cooke &

an automoting circumstances.

All surrounding circumstances.

The subministration has become quite conservation on the percent below its current of the percent would be still ing. The subministration has become quite conservation of the percent below its current of the percent of

message, the President will endorse the situation there and recommend to Congress to promptly admit the State—at least, he said he would do so, to Senator Wilson, a few days ago Grant really wants Major Williams in the Adutant-General's office, and his brother-in-law Alexander Sharp, (United States Narshal of this district,) to be the United States senators; but Governor Walker, Edgar Snowlen, Sr., and other candidates will be more prominent

when the time comes The news from Pchusylvania is excellent. All of the Radical speakers come to Washington glum and blue enough. Delsno cam home yesterday and went back to-day to the canvass. John Covode says- "Grant's refusa to make a visit to Eastern Pennsylvanie will lose the Republicans hundreds of votes." Ohlo the prospect is fair. The Democrats say olders in New York are sending plenty of money into the State to defeat Pendleton for Governor and what they call his

greenback policy.
Congressman Bowen, or "Hon. C. C. Bow en," of South Carolina, as he registered him-self at Willard's this morning, is loading around Washington, dodging in and out of the treasury, hobnobbing with claim agents and lobbyists.

The Supreme Court meets Monday for the first time under the new order of things. The session will last till spring and adjourn for the hot months. I find no case on the docket as reported to test the constitutionality of the old ZETA.

THE WAR IN WALL STREET.

How it Began and how it was Waged-The Schemes and Counter-Schemes of the Great Bull and Bear Oliques Un-

The New York World, says: "How the great bull clique, who got possession of from ten to the great bear clique into the enorm short transactions which culminated on Friday, and how the great bear clique, in the midst of their dilemma, secured the interference of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, so that the inflated price of the gold in the bulls' possession came tumbling down about their heads, are problems, the explana tion of which, in a concise and homely way, will clear the minds of men all over the country.

the required enormous capital to purchase this sum of gold, and a low prevailing price to make the purchase worth while. Both these conditions existed. The bull cilique had an enormous capital to operate with, and the bear cilique had so broken down the gold market that the bull ring, watching their chances, succeeded in buying ten or twelve millions at 135 and under.

Another condition, precedent to the success of the bull purchase, and absolutely essential to the success of the bull scheme after the purchase, was the secreey of the purchase, and the bilinding of everybody to the fact that the twelve millions of gold was selling bought into the possession of this cilique of builts.

If readers will pay attention and provide the procession of this cilique of builts.

If readers will pay attention the procession of this cilique of builts.

If readers will pay attention the thing was done.

navo esartes, but have not not not the purposes of this explanation to understand that both cliques consisted of some of the richest bankers, brokers and speculators in the

The bears having entered the market first; the object of the bulls was to "corner" them, and all other dealers in gold. The first step of the bulls was, therefore, to get possession and control of the major quantity of gold in the market. As the average total quantities of gold in New York—in the sub-treasury, in the banks and subject to the drafts of individuals—ravely exceeds twenty millions of dollars, and as a good deal of that amount belongs to the government, or is held by parties outside of the field of speculation, any ring, which can cobtain the control of say from ten to thirteen, millions, is of course enabled to dictate the price of gold at the Gold Room and on the street.

millions, is of course enabled to dictate the price of gold at the Gold Room and on the street.

Next, it must be remembered that purchases of gold at the gold board, of government securities at the National Stock Exchange, and of raniway and other shares at the New York Stock Exchange, are very rarely, in fact almost never, made by members of the great banking and speculative firms, or by persons who are publicly Known to represent them. It often happens that a single house has need on a certain day of a million or two millions of gold or securities. If it should send its known agent into the market to make that purchase, all holders of the gold or securities demanded would instantly become aware of the firm's necessity, and would inevitably band together to raise the price. So the great firm haying the million or the two millions to buy, adobts the customary method of self-defence. It sends out, through its confidential clerks' directions to a half a dozen, or a dozen, different brokers to buy, each a hundred thousand, or two hundred and fifty thousand, as the case may be. The brokers, with these orders in their pockets, proceed to the Gold Room or Stock Exchange, and effect, one by one, the purchases. Every broker (as is bounds for. No one broker knows that another broker, who may be standing by his side, holds a commission, similar to his, from the same principalities of the gold or securities asked for, knows to whom he is selling. The brokers are thus the gobetweens of the great speculators on either

id or securities asked for, knows to whom is selling. The brokers are thus the go-tweens of the great speculators on either ie; and it is only by sharply watching the ers and bids that the selling brokers may

suce; and it is only by sharply watching the offers and bids that the selling brokers may possibly ascertain er suspect that an unusual demand is being made for gold or the secontitles in their trust—a suspicion that induces them instantly to raise the price.

As this method of procedure is habitually adopted by single firms in the region of Wallstreet, it was equally practicable with the band of firms and members of firms who had secretly formed themselves into the great building to hay after day and week after week this rich coalition of bull operators proceeded—by changing their brokers so as to blind even those mole-syd beings to the colossal job that was being pair up against the bears and the whole speculating and business community—so gather in and lock up the wast hoard of gold which they foully accumulated.

This was done so quietly, so dextorously, and with so little effect men the cold active the college.

old which they finally accumulated, his was done so quietly, so dexterously, with so little effect upon the gold a rkei-urge, that scancely a suspicion of the truth whepered. es wheered.

Moanwhile this glique of bears kept on at helf big game.

The game of the bears was that of setting old "about" ...

the purchaser on the morrow, had no gold to sell; and, except that they were rich men, able to own the gold, and competent to get it in some way and deliver it at the appointed time, they would have had no more right to sell the gold than any boot-black, with only his day's earnings in his pocket, in the City Hall Park.

The sale was made; gold had to be delivered the sellers (the bears) had no gold.

They had, first, to obtain the gold to deliver, and thus make good their bagain and their credit.

ordent.

They hall, second, to secure themselves against a loss of the one per cent. difference between the price of gold on the day of agreement and the price they had agreed to deliver it for. Or else they were, inevitably, losers by the transaction.

ment and the price they had agreed to deliver it for. Or else they were, inevitably, losers by the transaction.

The first thing the bears did, after selling short in the way described, was to borrow the gold wherewith to make good their deliveries. This borrowing process was effected through their brokers, with brokers representing the parties having the gold to loan. The thing that the bears now hopes and expected was that the gold market, under the influence of their short sales, would decline, so that they could go and buy next day, or the day following that, an amount of gold equivalent to that they had sold and borrowed for, say 1322 or 133. If they could do this, they could return their borrowed gold to the lenders and retain a profit of one-half or one per cent.

To the chagrin of the bear operators, their short sales failed to weaken the gold market. So they had to renew their loans day after day, and trust to the future. Weeks passed; they continued their short sales and continued borrowing, and still the market, although vactiliating and apparently weak; did not once descend below the rate which existed when they first began their operations.

dazed and blind.

They falled, all the while, to find out the fact that the bull clique of operators, with ten or twelve millions of gold in their possession, were actually loaning them, through one set of brokers, the gold that they borrowed, and buying back again, through another set of brokers, the gold that they sold!

The bears at last became enraged. They formed a pool on Wednesday of last week to

The bears at last became enraged. They formed a pool on Wednesday of last week to sell \$12,000,000 of gold short. They sold it short; and without their knowledge the bull clique took nearly every dollar of it. They had to borrow the gold, and the bull clique lent them nearly every dollar, receiving it back again, of course, on the day of delivery, through their brokers, who had bought it.

Still the market, thus entirely in the hands of this tremendous clique of bulls, would not go down in favor of the bears. On the contrary, the immense short sales of Wednesday disclosed to the bulls more fully than before how completely the bears and all classes of speculators begides outside the bull-ring were in their (the bulls) toils.

They raised the price of gold in the market.

in their (the bulls') tolls.

They raised the price of gold in the market. This was a terrible move. The dilemma of the bears was now a desperate one. For we must not omit to consider that the bears, who had kept on borrowing over and over again the gold necessary to make good their contracts, had, some time or another, to buy the gold to return finally to the lenders. Their hope and endeavor had all along been to break the market down, buy the gold at a reduced rate, and thus make their profit. But, when the market rose against them, imagine the consternation ake their prout. But, the consternation gainst them, imagine the consternation in men, who had by that time engages men, who had by that time engages men, who had by that time to millions upon millions. ose against the

They made one more venture—another short ale of five millions or more. Again the bulls sale of five millions or more. Again the bull book it. But when the bears went to borrow the gold to make this last sale good, the bear

the gold to make this last sale good, the bears stopped lending; there was no gold.

This was on Friday.

Dismayed and frantic, the bears then rushed to the Gold Room to buy gold, and get out of the whole business. Their necessities were too well known. Up went the price, higher, ligher. The tempest threatened to compet them all into bankruptey.

Then it was that Secretary Boutwell, the tardy friend of these bears of the Loyal League, came to the rescue with the promise of four millions wherewith to relieve their needs upon the was that the first of the rescue with the promise of four millions wherewith to relieve their needs upon the was that the first of the rescue with the promise of four millions where with the promise of four millions where with the relieve their needs upon the was that the first of the firs

It was that the state environs, which still makes that region appear chaotic.

They builds run up gold too high—therefore, so many failures resulting from the gold transactions. Many of the benighted bears who bid for and agreed to take gold at the extreme rates on Friday, found themselves unable to take it after all. But the build clique, notwith-standing their excessive avarice, are presumed to have emerged better of than their victims. The tightness of the money market which resulted from this crush in gold was followed by the panic in stocks. Men and firms were compelled to realize money on railway shares, which, when forced heavily upon the market, suffered. The fictitious values of many of them burst at once, and the real value of others fell under suspicion, or were saddificed from necessity.

The nominal depreciation of railway shares above is estimated to be not less than two hundred millions.

The stock panic, far more than the gold-panic, affects business men and the rural banks throughout the country. In cities such as Buffalo and Cleveland, and in the cities throughout the West, merchasts and banks have lost heavily—even disastrously. The banks here and in Philadelphia are not, it is believed, cramped as yet by the downfall of stocks and the great firms dealing in them... It is the custom of New York banks to protect themselves by the retention of heavy margin loans on railway shares—margins which have constantly to be kept-good, as such shares deconstantly to be kept good, as such shares de-cline. It is the keeping good these margins which drains the resources of dealers; and whenever a house to which the loan is grant-ed falls to keep good its margin the bank has the privilege of selling the collaterals forth-with for its own protection. The price which the securities thus bring, together with the margins already in the bank's possession, will generally make good, or nearly good, the risk which the bank has taken.

Still, there is yet room for doubt as to what may befall.

TRAITS OF THE CHINAMAN. By One Who Knows.

Commodore Carrison having been applied to by Hon. F. A. Conkling, of New York, for his inion as to the truth of certain allegations igainst the Chinese-their "utter depravity, orrible nameless vices," &c., &c., replies:

"horrible nameless vices," &c., &c., replies:

From an extensive acquaintance with the question of Chinese labor, and close and careful observation of that people in California and elsewhere, I do not hesitate to say that they are, as a class, an honest, faithful, frugal and industrious people. I believe that the assertions contained in the article referred to, concerning their moral character, are perversions of the truth. They are a simple, decile people, who migrate from their own country, where an overcrowded population causes labor to be so poorly paid, to California, purely for the purpose of earning greater wages than they possibly can at home, It is my deliberate opinion that in so far as character, habits and industry are concerned, the Chinese may, man for man, compare favorably with a large portion of the immigrants from Europe who are so constantly thronging to our ahore; and in some respects, viz: in the matter of patient and uncomplaining industry, frugality and a custom of minding their own business, they are almost unequalled.

A Desperate Depring by A Hungastan

husiness, they are almost unequalled.

A DESPÉRATE DEFENCE BY A HUNGARIAN BRIGAND.—Paraga, a small town in Hungary, was lately the scene of a desperate tragedy. A famous bandit by the name of Macevansky had come to the town to see a sweetheart. He was recognized and informed, upon. The house in which he was was surrounded and fie was summoned to surrender. He took refuge in a butcher shop, in the basement, and through a hole in the window, fired upon the soldiers in front. For four hours the fight continued, during which he constantly broke out into fits of fierce laughter. He wounded five Uhlans and the commissary of police. When he had no more wads, he leaded with hundred fiorin notes, and the peasants gathered up whatever of the fragments were to be found. At last the beuse was fired. Upon this the brigand burned up a package of bank notes, opened the window and leaped out, revolver in hand. The crowd scattered in all directions; but before Macavansky had gotten twenty paces of he was killed by a discharge of musketry from the troop.

"An English druggist proposes that, in addition to the word "poston," the ladets on the The game of the bears was that of selling gold "alond."

Let readers again attend while we attempt to explain for the comprehension of minds outside of Wall street, what the process of "selling sharp was an those days.

The bear clauge more than equal in wealth to the build claue, of whose existence they had not the elighiest knowledge—engaged in this way: On a certain day gold was, say, firms at 135. The bears through their brokers, fold, respectively, a hundred thousand, or three hundred thousand dollars, gold, to parties wanting it agreeing to deliver the gold next day at noon for 134—1 per cent. below the price on the day of sale.

To the inexperienced mind, this agreement of the bears to deliver such an amount of gold at one per cent, below its current market value must, at first thought seem inexpressibly foolish. But how foolish must it seem when it is considered that, at the timis when the bears entered into the agreement, and the process of he was killed by a discharge of mustery from the troop.

The membered was the first thought of the bears entered into the agreement, and the commission of police. When the had no more wads, he loaded with hundred thousand deliver the gold next the buse was fired. Upon this the brigand burned up a package of bank notes, opened the window and leaped out, revolver in hand. The crowd scattered in all directions; but before Macavansky had gotten twenty phaces of he was killed by a discharge of mustery from the troop.

The membered was the first the timis when the bears entered into the agreement to the heart to deliver the gold here to be found. The crowd scattered in all directions; but before Macavansky had gotten twenty phaces of he was killed by a discharge of mustery from the troop.

The membered was the first high the bears entered into the agreement to the window and leaped out, revolver in had the bears entered into the agreement to the bears of he was killed by a discharge of mustery from the troop.

funeral Notices.

MORRIS.—Died, on the evening of the 4th in stant, William Richard, infant son of W. R. and A. St. J. Morris. The relatives and friends of the family are in liebe street, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

AT THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rodgers are respectfully in-vited to attend the Funeral of their infaut daugh-ter, Harrief Lavinia, from their residence, No. 3 Spring street, This AFTERNOON, at half-past

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. CHAFEE and family are re pectfully invited to attend the Funeral of th ormer, from the South Carolina R Line street, at haif-past 10 o'clock This Morning

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of JOHN FRIEDBRICH KLENCKE J. H. Klencke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the former, at the German Lutheran Church, corner of Hasel and Ansor streets, at 9 oclock This MORNING. octs *

Special Notices.

THE BOY WHALER

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The most exciting Sea Story ever published. commenced THIS WELLK, in No. 49 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY

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BOY WHALER Takes a prominent part, and by his daring deeds

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ont forget to buy No. 49 of the Which contains the commencement of the octs mwfs BOY WHALER

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the mly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; in vigorates and leaves the hatr soft and beautifu black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond street, New York.

MANHOOD.-A MEDICAL ESSAY n the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De

bility, &c.
There is no member of society by whom this on holds the relation of Parent Preventor Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gazet Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEF. CURTIS, Washington

WORDS OF CHEER -ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in rela-tion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia,

sept25 3mos THE ROSADALIS IS A POTENT remedy in all Chronic Diseases. The following is a certificate from G. W. Blonnt, Esq., Attorney-at-

This is to certify that I was afflicted with Chronic inflammation of the ear from about 1858 until this summer, when it assumed such a troubl tially dear, and the suppuration and almost con-tinual flow of matter kept the outside of the ear badly inflamed. I was induced to try Rossidalis, and now I think I am "entirely cired U; The suppuration has ceased. I can hear as well as ever, and there is not that itching sensation in ever, and taget is not the ear which before so much annoyed me.

Mr general health has also been greatly improved, and I have been entirely free from any

proved, and I have been entirely in the season of the usual billous symptoms, &c., at this season of the year. I can confidently recommend the Rosadalls as an "Extraordinary Blood Purifier," &c. della sa an "Extraordinary Blood Purifier," &c. For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., in-

porters of Dress and Chemicals, Charleston, S. C. oct2 sturbs August of the restrict of the second

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. Special Notices.

AG-A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE ore or two of disinterested friends, who are encavoring to imitate or counterfelt them. It is all of no use. The people won't be imposed upon. Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day. They are in the same sized popularly every any.

They are in the same make bottle, and made just as they were at first. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant mand are exhausted Nature's great restorer. The recipe and full circular are around each Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassif- 'e, paintation of the heart, lack of appetite, liver complaint, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the best import d German Cologne, and sold at half the price

NOTICE .- CONSIGNEES PER steamship MINNETONKA are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Van-derhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk, or if stored at expense and risk of owner or consignee.

oct4 3 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

CARD.-THE SUBSCRIBER RE-SPECTFULLY announces to his former patrons and the public that he has resumed his former ousiness as Collecting and Real Estate Agent.
Address, for the present, through the Postomee, or at his residence, No. 9 Doughty street.

oct2 stuth3* ALEXANDER P. GRAY. SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.—The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital paid in, the same (free of Internal Revenue Tax) will be paid and after the 4th instant. Tax) will be paid to the stockholders on

oct2 swth8 THOS. R. WARING, Cashier. ROPER HOSPITAL, THE PUB-LIC are respectfully notified that a part of the Roper Hospital Building has been organized as a PRIVATE INFIRMARY, for the treatment of Patients in the City and throughout the State, who cannot be conveniently attended to at their domicils. The Trustees are prepared to receive both Medical and Surgical cases at the Roper Hospital, where the best Medical and Surgical treatment

with Board and Nursing, will be provided, at the

um of twelve dollars (\$12) per week. Apply to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Dr. WM. T. WRAGG, No. 21 East Battery, Charleston, or to the Resident Physician at the Hospital, Dr. MANNING SIMONS. sept14 tu4

AF A CARD. -SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT. TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA: The above Company was erganized in 1866, in

consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of South ern policies by Northern companies. The un-paralleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their South rn policies, from the fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of

our impoverished country—every dollar of pre-mium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and sympathy of every Tis not our purpose to make war on other iles, but to exhibit the special advantages companies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company—found-ed on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of

ssets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength-is second to none on this continent being nearly \$300 to \$100. limms of this Company, it has, not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 500 policies, in South Carolina, since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. John

ston, gentlemen well known to very citizen of South Carolina, We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forpeople of South Carolina to assist in pushing for-ward this deservedly popular Southern institution. J. H. MILLER, General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company, No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga.

S. Y. TUPPER, Agent, Charleston, S. C. H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D., Medical Examiner. We cheerfully recommend the above Company

to the patronage of the citizens of South Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. S. Preston, J. P. Carroll, C. D. Melton, S. W. Melton, J. D. Pope. CAMPEN.-J. B. Kershaw, Wm. M. Shannon, W.

E. Johnson. Sumter.—John B. Moore. Winnsboro',-W. R. Robertson, J. B. McCants. YORKVILLE.-W. B. Wilson, A. Coward, James

Mason, I. D. Witherspoon, J. R. Bratton, J. T. Lowry, R. G. McCaw. ANDERSON.-J. L. OTT. BARNWELL Jos. A. Lawton, James Patterson,

Johnson Hagood. CLARENDON.—Juo. L. Manning, T. C. Richardson, Browne Manning.
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A CARD.—A CLERGYMAN, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to the recipe for preparing and using this medicine.

in a scaled envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, oct4 3mos* New York City.

NOW IS THE TIME TO REPAIR the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with Septemper. The vitality that has been cozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a prepa-rative to the cold sesson which makes such disas-trous have with relaxed and unioned systems. commences the summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-julces are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perillons is the condition of the week and alling. Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for invigoration; and the world having decided, after an experience of almost a quarter of a century, that HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alterative preparation in existence, the importance of resorting to that great RENG VATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season, is as obvious as the light of day Let all who desire to escape an attack of Chilis and Pover, Billous Remittent Fever, Dysenters, Dyseppeda, Bhoumatism, Hypochondria, or any other of the disease of which the fall season is tife prolific parpa, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and prestorative.

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